THIS (Tuesday) EVENING. January 7, 1:62, Sec-MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL, Who will appear as FANCHON, in the admired

FANCHON. OR THE CRICKET. SMITH & NIXON'S HALL. Mad. Anna Bishop,

THE WORLD-RENOWNED CANTATBICE, 60 Who, since her appearance in the United States, has made the circuit of the globe, begs to announce

ONE GRAND CONCERT, On Tuesday Evening, January 7.

Madame Anna Bishop will be assisted by MR. EDWARD SEGUIN. The American Barstone, Elave du Cor Imperiate de Musique, Paris GUSTAVE DE SPIESS, The eminent Planist (Pupil of Lists)

The Steinway Grand Plane used is furnished by

WESTERN MUSRUM-SYCAMORE-STREET, near Third-where can be seen over 30,000 different Chricosties in the same build-ing; Wax Statuary of the most prominent persons that ever lived; Scenes of all the late Battlet, Liv-ing Wonders—the African Box Constrictor, 27 feet in length, weighing 385 pounds; the Arctic Bats; millions of Ourlosties, too numerous to mention, Achiesion only ONE DIME, to all the show millions of Curiosities, too numerous to mention.

Admission only ONE DIME to all the show, the
Internal Regions included
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HEAD-QUARTERS.

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WILL SAVE MONEY BY PURCHASING TREIL GOODS AT THE

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Soldiers' Back Pay. WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION in procuring the back pay of scilliors who have claims against the United States. Also, in procuring pensions for those who have been wounded while in the arms, and for widows whose husbands have been killed while in the service FRANKLIN HALLIDAY, United States Commissioner.

Office in Custom-house. CINCINNATI, Dec. 9, 1861. FRUITS AND CONDIMENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—JOHN BATES has on hand a large assortment of Fruits. Condiments and Yanke Vegetables, suitable for Christmas Presents, comprising, in part, Saisins, Figs, Nuts, Bardines, Lobsters, Cysters, Fresh Peaches and Strawberries, English and American Pickles and Sauces, Preserves and Jellies. for sale by JOHN BATES, deal National Theater Building, Sycamore-s

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RATHE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW YORK : RATES OF PARE FROM CINCINNATI TO NEW YORK-ALL RAILEDAD.

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Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., as equally low rates. We are prepared to issue, in connection with our usual Ship Tickets, BALLEGAD TICKATS, to persons sending for their friends to any part of IRELAND, ENGLAND OB GERMANY.

This will prevent much delay and imposition to arties fraveling. Our Agents in New York and deston will payevery attention to the passengers long and conding by our lines. #87 Orders from the country for Ship or Enlirond Tickets promptly attended to, and receipts returned by mail. DRAFTS on the Royal Bank of Ireland at \$6 to £1, for sale,

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A NEW AND BRAUTIFUL IRISH BAL-Words by Miss Annis Fark, Mus'c by William J Lemon, With a line (thograph) title-page Price 40 cents. Just published by JOHN CHURCH, JR.,

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Market place, N. E. cor., Fif.h. and Rain-sts...
To whom all orders should be addressed. PBIOE, IWENTY-FIVE CENTS

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25 BRLS. HEMP=EES;
10 bris. Bried Apples;
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14 br.s. Wess Fork;
Beans, Butter and Eggs.
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Percussion Caps. 1.000 M PLAIN S. B. CAPS-GERrican. For sale by 128 A. FRAZER & OO.

Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7, 1862.

THE DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME VI.

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDATS, BY THE CINCINNATI PRESS COMPANY. ...JANUARY?

HORRIBLE NARRATIVE.

Sufferings and Canatbalism of an American Whater's Boat's Crew.

The St. John Daily News, of December has an account of the sufferings of John F. Sullivan, of Hadley Falls, Mass., and his companions, deserters from the whaleships Daniel Webster and Angel Gibbs, of New Bedford, in Cumberland Straits, on the 4th of August last. The parrative was written by Sullivan. The writer says that he had oo reason for leaving the ship, only that he was not sufficiently provided against the cold Northern climate, and was afraid of dying by scurvy. The crew of the Ansel Gibbs complained of bad treatment. They were John Giles, boat-steares; John Martin, Hiram J. Davis, Willard Hawkins, Thomas Golwell, Jos. Fisher and Samuel Fisher, who, with Sullivan and his shipmate Warren Dutton, constituted the deserting party. They stole a boat from the Ansel Gibbs, o which they managed to place very small quantity of provisions, a very small quantity of provisions, two gues and a little ammunition, and stood across the straits. They left the vessels in latitude 65° 50°, about five miles from Penny's barbor. On the fourth day out they fell in with the bark George Henry, Captain Cuddington, of New London, who offered to take them all on board, but they declined.

He gave them some provisions, which were augmented by a duck and the hind quarters of a white bear they managed to shoot before they made Resolution Island, where their provisions became nearly exhausted. On the 20th of August, at Cape Chidleigh, they had nothing but muchrooms and berries to live moor, and hear Hawking and Desire away from the party and carried away every thing that was useful belonging to the boat. After an attempt to leave the place, which was prevented by stormy weather, they landed again, and Dutton died of starvation. The narrative of Sullivan says:

The narrative of Sullivan says:

The evening he died Samuel Fisher proposed to eat him; he took his knife and cat a piece of the thigh, and held it over the fire until it was cooked. Then, next morning, each one followed his example; after that the meat was taken off the bones and sch man took a share. We stopped here three days. We then made a start; but the wind being shead we were compelled to put back. Here we stopped two more days. During that time the bones were broken up small and bolled in a pot or kettle that we had; also, the skull was broken open, the brains taken out and cooked. We then got a fair wind, but as we got around a point we had the wind very fresh off shore; we could hardly nanage the boat; at last we drove on to an island some ways out to sea; we got the boat under the lee of it; but the same night we had a large hole stove into her. Being unable to haul her up, we stayed here eight days; it was on this island they tried to mur-

The third day we stopped here I was out as usual picking berries or any thing I could find to cat. Coming in I chanced to pick up a mushroom. I brought in with me also an armful of wood to keep. While kneeling down to cook the mushroom, I received a heavy blow of a club from Joseph Fisher, and before I could get on my feet I got three more blows. I then managed to get on my feet, when Samuel Fisher got hold of my right arm; then Joseph Fisher struck me three more blows on the arm. I some how got away from them, and, being half crazy I did not know what to do. They made for me again; I kept begging of them for God's sake to spare my life, but they would not listen to my cries. They said they wanted some meat, and were bound to kill me. I had nothing I could defend myself with but a small kniz; this I held in my and until they approached me. Samue Fisher was the first to come toward me; he had a large dirk knife in his hand; his cousin was oming from another direction with a club and a stone. Samuel came on and grasped the shoulder, and had his knife raised to stab me. I then raised my knife and stabbed him in the throat; he immediately fell, and I then made a step for Joe, but h dropped his club and went up to where the rest were. I then stooped down to see if Samuel was dead; he was still alive; I began to cry; after a little while the rest told me to up-they would see there was nothing more done to me. I received four deep cuts in the he d; one of the fellows dressed them for me and washed the blood off my face. Next day Samuel Fisher died; his cousin was the first one to cut him up; his body was used up the same as my unfortunate shipmate's. We were picked off by a boat's crew of Esquimaux, on the 29th of Septem-

The above thrilling narrative has the air of romance rather than reality, and some of the circumstances appear very improbable, but as the Ansel Gibbs, which arrived at New Bedford on the 11th of last November, re-ported the desertion of seven of her crew, with a whale-boat, in the Arctic regions, at the date above given, the main facts of the story are doubtless true. The misguided suffered fearfully in consequence of their folly.

ber, and brought to Okoke on the 3d of Oc-

JAPANESE WHEAT.—We are indebted to the literality of John O'Hars, of this city, for a quantity of seed of the celebrated Ja Wheat, which is said to produce at the rate of at least one hundred and fift busnels to the acre-to be hardy and adapted to our climate, ripening in September—and equal in quality for flouring to the best spring wheat. It grows like corn, the wheat being produced in large bunches on the end of staks. We have one of these staks, which contains as much wheat as ordinarily grows on a considerable number of wheat stalks. It has been tested in bread, and found to be all that can be desired, families having lived upon it the past winter. If one-half that is said of it be true, and we have no doubt of it, considering the source and directness of our information it was a directness of our information, it must cer tainly be a great acquisition to the sgri-cultural resources of the West. The quantity which we have on hand we intend to distribute to those subscribers who make payments for the Democrat, between now and the 1st of February next,—Galesburg Free Democrat.

We have a distinct remembrance that, about a year ago, this same Japanese Wheat was denounced by the press as a humbug. We sincerely trust that it has proved itself above such a suspicion. Wheat that yields one hundred and fifty bushels to the acre, and of good quality, is a desideratum which, it is feared, is not yet among the probabilities.

Prince Napoleon is the only distinguished man in Europe who has publicly and warmly esponsed the cause of the United States. He is next heir to the throne of France, after the Prince Imperial; and if ever our people have an opportunity to do him a good turn, they will not be likely to forget it.

A man who applied for relief for himself and family at Hartford, a few days since, was found to have been married thirteen years, during which time he had been blessed with children, including one set of triplets and four sets of twins.

The servant girls of the free States con-sume more silks and French goods than the whole Southern aristocracy.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE PAST YEAR.

At the close of the most eventful year of our nation's history, a resume of the principal events thereof will not only prove interesting to our readers, as a history of the rebellion, but valuable for further reference. Every important move on either side, at sea and on land, will be found under its proper

Dre. 20 .- Secession of South Carolina. Dec. 24 .- Withdrawal of the South Carolina delegation from Congress. e, 26 .- Evacuation of Fort Moultrie by

Major Anderson. Dec. 27 .- The Palmetto flag raised in Charleston-Forts Pinckney and Moul-

trie occupied by State troops. as Secretary of War-President Buchanan sceepts it. Dec, SO .- Arsenals in South Carolina seized by State troops.

Jan. 2 .- Fort Pulaski, at Savannah, taken by order of the Governor of Georgia. the last communication of the South Carolina Commissioners unopened, they return to Charleston.

4 .- National Fast-The United State arsenal at Mobile taken by the local

. 5 .- South Carolina Convention adjourned.—The Stor of the West leaves New York with reinforcements for Fort n. S .- Resignation of Secretary Thompson-North Carolina Forts seized by

the State Government.

1. 9.—The Star of the West, endeavoring to enter Charleston harbor, was fired upon from Morris Island and Fort Moultrie, and compelled to return-the President sends a special message

Jan. 10,-Arsenals and forts of Louisians seized by the State Government-Seof Mississippi-Secession of Florida.

. 11. Secession of Alabama-Resignation of Secretary Thomas-Appoint-ment of General Dix as Secretary of the Treasury. n. 13.—Pensacola Navy-yard seized by Secessionists.

Jan. 19 .- Secession of Georgia. Jan. 21 .- Withdrawal of the Alabama, Mississippi and Florida Delegations from Washington.

. 25 .- Ex Secretary Floyd presented by the Grand Jury for malfeasance in office-Secession of Louisiana. . 28 .- Withdrawal of the Georgia Delegation from Congress. 1.—Secession of Texas.

Feb. 4 .- Assembling of the Peace Convention at Washington-Organization of the Southern Confederacy at Mont-

gomery.
5.—Withdrawal of the Louisiana Delegation from Congress. 8 .- The Montgomery Convention adopt the Constitution of the United States for the Provisional Government of the

"Confederate States of America." Feb. 9.—Jefferson Davis, of Mississppi, elected President, and A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, by a unanimous vote-Arkansas arsenals seized by the State Government.

Fcb. 18 .- Inauguration of the President of erate ery-Defeat of Secession in Missouri. 21 .- The President elect in Philadelphia-He learns of a plot to take his life.

23.—The President elect passes through Baltimore secretly, and arrives in . 25 .- Information received of the treason of General Twiggs, in Texas.

March 4.-Inauguration of President Lin March 20,-Secession of Arkansas. March 21 .- A vessel with supplies for the United States fleet seized by rebels off

Pensacola. April 5 .- Preparations of Beauregard to bombard Sumter.

April 11.—Demand made by Beauregard for the unconditional surrender of Fort April 12.-Charleston batteries open on

Sumter. April 13 .- Surrender of Sumter April 15 -The President issues his Proclamation for 75,000 volunteers.

il 16.-The Confederate Government call for 32,000 more troops. Fort Pickens reinforced by Colonel Brown's

oril 19.—The Massachusetts Sixth Regiment attacked in Baltimore by a mob and several of its members killed— The Seventh New York Regiment leave

for Washington.

20.—Immense Union demonstration in New York-Burning of the Gosport Navy-Yard.

April 25.—Virginia joins the Confederate

Moy 3 .- President issues a proclamation calling for more troops to serve three years, and directing the increase of

the Regular army and the enlistment of additional seamen. y 13 .- Resumption of the interrupted communication with Washington via Baltimore—Baltimore occupied by Federal troops-Anti-Secession Convention in Western Virginia.

17 .- Union triumph in Kentucky 21.—Seizure of telegrams by the Government. y 22.—The seat of the rebel Government

transferred to Richmond. May 24.—Advance of the Union Army into Virginia. Assassination of Colonel Ellsworth. May 27 .- Occupation of Newport News by

General Butler. e 2 .- Union victory at Phillippa, Western Virginia. Junction and takes command of the

Confederate army.

June 10.—Affair at Big Bethel.

June 11.—Skirmish at Romney, Western Virginia. June 18 .- Evacuation of Harper's Ferry by

the rebels. June 17.—Successful engagement with the rebels at Booneville, Missouri. July 1 .- Arrest of the Baltimore Board of Police Commissioners.

July 4 .- Meeting of Congress. July 11.—Defeat of Pegram by McClellan, at Rich Mountain, Va. Surrender of the entire rebel force. July 16 .- Advance of the Army of the Po-July 21.—Battle of Bull Run. July 25.—Arrival of General McClellan at

Washington, to take command of the July 27.—Return of the Sixty-ninth and other New York regiments from Wash-

-Adjournment of Congress, ing. 7 .- Hampton burned by the rebels, Aug. 10,-Battle of Wilson's Creek, near

Springfield. Death of General Lyon. Aug. 24.—The transmission of Secession journals through the mails prohibited. 28.-Capture of the Hatterns Inlet forts by the expedition under Commo-

dore Stringham and General Butler. 30 .- General Fremont Issues a proclamation confiscating the slaves of rebels. Sept. 6 .- The Confederates advance into Kentucky .- General Grant, with National troops, takes possession of Pa-

ducah, Kentucky. 10.—Defeat of Floyd, near Gauley River.
Sept. 11.—The Kentucky Legislature pass a resolution ordering rebel troops to

leave the State. 16 .- Wholesale arrest of members of the Maryland Legislature. Sept. 20 .- Surrender of Colonel Mulligan, at Lexington.

Occupation of Romney, Western Virginia. Oct. 5 .- Unsuccessful effort of rebels to retake the Hatteras Inlet forts.

Oct. S .- Attack of rebels on Santa Rosa Island, and repulse by regulars and Wilson's Zonaves. Oct. 16.—Soccessful skirmish near Harper's Ferry. Capture of a rebel cannon by

troops under Colonel Geary. Oct. 20 .- Partial blockade of the Potomac by rebel batteries. Oct. 21 .- Part of General Stone's Division

eross the Potomac at Ball's Bluff, and after severe fighting are driven back, with great loss, by the enemy. On this occasion General Baker fell. 25,-Gallant charge of the Fremont Guard, under Major Sicconi, against a superior body of rebels at Springfield. Oct. 31 .- Retirement of General Scott-

General McClellan appointed Commander-in-Chief. Nov. 2 .- Removal of General Fremont from command in the West.

Nov. 9 .- Eegagement at Belmont, Missouri Nov. 20 .- Dishanding of rebel troops in Accomac and Northamptom Counties, Va. Nov. 23 .- Bombardment of the rebel bat teries by Fort Pickens and the ships of war Niagara and Richmond.

Dec. 2.—Meeting of Congress.
Dec. 4.—Occupation of Ship Bland by the National troops. Dec. 6 .- Occupation of Beaufort, S. C. by

the National troops.

Dec. 11.—Great fire in Charleston. Loss estimated at \$7,000,000. Dec. 12 .- Occupation of Tybee Island by National troops.

Dec. 18 .- Large bodies of rebels dispersed by General Pope in Missouri. Capture of a rebel camp with one thousand three hundred prisoners—Gallant affair at Drainsville. Retreat of the enemy. 20 .- Sixteen old whalers sunk by the

National forces at the mouth of Charleston Harbor. 22.-Skirmish near Fortress Monroe Dec. 25 .- Retreat of the rebel General Price to Arkansas.

Dec. 28 .- Adjustment of the Mason-Slidell difficulty. Suspension of specie payments in New York. -Delivery of the rebel commission-

ers, Mason and Slidell, to the British. An Affecting Scene.

[From the Washington bepublican.] A most affecting scene occurred at the bospital of Fifteenth-street yesterday afternoon, and but few dry eyes were there sold:er, named Nicholas F. Buck, whose parents reside in Dayton, Ohio, obtained a few days' leave of absence from his company, a New York, to come to Washington for purpose of getting some prize money that was due him here. In company with one of his comrades, also on the same mission, he left New York on Tnesday morning, arriv ing in Philadelphia in the afternoon. there he concluded to wait for the eleven o'clock frain coming south, and to visit a young lady to whom he was engaged to be married, and whom he had not seen for some time. He accordingly paid his sweet-beart a visit, and when the time came, after taking an affectionate leave of her, and promising, upon his Teturn from Washing ton, to call upon her, (when their useriage was to take place) he took the night train for Washington. His companion did not stop in Philadelphia, but proceeded on his properties of the proceeded on his process. journey, promising to meet him in Wash-ington the next morning. Somehow or another, when the train was about three miles from this city, he fell off the cars, falling with his left leg under the wheels, which was croshed and mangled dreadfully. There he lay for four hours, along the track, until the next train passed by and picked him up. He was almost dead with loss of blood when

Upon arriving in this city, he was taken to the Government Hospitals on Fifth street, where his leg was amputated by Dr. Gooley. He expressed a wish to see his lady-love He expressed a wish to see his lady-love again, and she was accordingly telegraphed for yesterday. She left Philadelphia in the eleven o'clock train for Washington, but, owing to detention, did not arrive here until yesterday at noon, too late to meet her lover slive. He breathed his last early yesterday worship. The grief of the poor girl terday morning. The grief of the poor girl knew no bounds when she learned that he who so soon was to have been her companion for life, and whom she had parted with but a few hours before in health and vigor, was no more. She cried and wrung her hands in the very ecstacy of despair, and was with difficulty removed from the coffin containing the body of her lover, when it became necessary to close it, and she begged most piteously to be allowed to take it with her to Philadelphia to have it interred there. This request, however, was denied her, until bis relatives in Dayton were first heard from. The body was then removed to the receiving vault in the Congressional burying ground for the time, followed by the griefstricken girl, and by part of the regiment to which he belonged, which is stationed at the Navy-yard. There were but few eyes among the sick soldiers lying in that hospital yes-

terday that were not suffused with tears. A spring of pure gin burst up out of the ground in London, attracting great attention, and the liquid speedily became much deemed purely miraculous, until finally the stream was discovered to flow through a broken underground pipe to a distillery, the proprietors of which were thus stealthilly fleeced of their property.

A very tall man was in the streets when who admired his gigantic stature, thus addressed him: "Mister, were you large when you were small ?"

"Yes, marm, I was considerably big when I was little." An Irishman at work on a stone wall caught a small spotted animal, which he took to be a neighbor's kitten; but dropping

mother! what has she been siting?" The Essex (Mass.) Banner says a woman has been extorting money from the charita-ble in Haverbill, by exhibiting a false canceron her breast. That's ingenious,

her almost instantly, he clapped both hands to his nore, and exclaimed, "Howly

BY TELEGRAPH.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

From Europe-Arrival of the Hohemian Hatipax, January 6.—The steamship Bo-kemian, from Liverpool on the 20th, by way of Londonderry on the 27th, has arrived. Business generally, in Liverpool and Lon-don, had been suspended, owing to the hoti-days. The sales of cotton on Tuesday were

asys. The sales of cotton on Tuesday were about 1,500 bales, at an advance of 1/20/1/40. No provisions or breadstuffs market. Consols closed at 96/2(691)/4.

Hon. Anson Burlingame, Minister to China, had arrived at Canton, and was well received. Placards were posted in the streets of Hong Kong, threatening the extirpation of all Europeans.

of all Europeans,
There was great excitement at Lisbon, and
the body of the King was to be disinterred.
Londonderry, December 21.—Advices from
America are unfavorably construed in London, and the funds are drooping in conse-In Liverpool peaceful hopes preponderate

and cotton is rising.

A number of gun boats have been ordered to the Mersey.
It is reported that the frigate Algiere has been stationed off the Straits of Gibraltar to prevent the passage of privateers. Two frigates were to leave Gibraltar on the

let inst, for America.
It was reported in Paris that the Orleans Princes were to return to Europe forthwith.

The English papers are still discussing the Trent affair, in a hopeful view that the rebal Commissioners will be given up by the Cab Commissioners will be given up by the Cabinet at Washington, and a war be thus averted. Pending the receipt of news from America, in response to the Edglish advices by the Europa, there is much speculation as to what decision the United States Government will arrive at in regard to surrender-ing up Slidell and Mason. The prevailing opinion, however, is in favor of peace. War risks at Lloyd's have a diminished tendency. The English papers express the hope that the French dispatch will reach Washington in time to influence the reply of Mr. Sew-

The Paris Presse says that new Southern Commissioners have arrived at some Ger-man port, and are now en route to Paris and

The London Times has a criticism on Secretary Chase's financial report, and expati ates at some length on the extraordinary extension of the horrowing system, declaring that it exceeds any thing in England's

France is about to send reinforcements to the squadron off Mexico, and also to the squadron off the north-western coast of America. It is also rumored in Paris that a squadron of observation is to be sent to the istern coast of America, under Admiral The Paris Bourse closed flat yesterday, at 67f. 25c for rentes.

The Madrid correspondent says that Spain

is to send from six to seven thousand men to Mexico, and that the Spanish squadron will sail in three divisions Important News from Columbus, Ky.

Cairo, January 6.—A deserter from Columbus on Sunday, who arrived here this morning, reports that General Pillow resigned last Friday, and that 15,000 troops left Columbus for Bowling Green. The officers of the rebel Government are impressing all classes of men.

r g all classes of men. Over 100 cannon are planted on Columbus Bruffs. The river is blocksded by chain stretched across, supported by barges, and orpedoes planted at intervals. Gold and silver has entirely disappeared from circulation. The only currency is State Bank of South Carolina and Tennessee notes, and Confederate scrip.

Mr. Stark, Senator from Oregon, sents His Credentials- Debate upon their Acceptance. w SENATE-Mr. Nesmith presented the

credentials of Hon, Benjamin Stark, who was appointed Senator to fill the vacancy saved by the death of Senator Baker Mr. Fessenden moved that the administra-tion of the oath be suspended for the present, and the credentials of Mr. Stark, together with certain papers which he (Fessenden, held in his hand, be referred to the Judiciary Committee. The papers were well attested by many of the most respectable portion of the inhabitants of Portland. The papers state that Mr. Stark is understood to be an open and avowed Secessionist, and had given utierance to sentiments at war with the Government, such as approving the attack on Fort Sumter, and declaring that in esse of war ke would sell his property and go South, and fight for the repels He (Fessenden) had examined the papers

with deliberation, and therefore made the Mr. Bright said that there was no proce-dent for such motion. He never knew of a case where a Senator had been refused the oath. He thought that the Senator had better be sworn and then let the Senate take cognizance of the latter properly. Never had baser falseboods been offered than those in regard to himself, which had been sent to the Senste here. He had in his pocket a copy of the New York Herald where it was stated that he (Bright) was a Brigadier-

General in the rebel army.

Mr. Fessenden said it was true there was not a precedent, but the state of the country was without a precedent, and we had now to make precedents. These papers in reference to Mr. Stark were well attested by his neighbors and townsmen. Mr. Bayard thought the case had better go

over until to-morrow, that the Senate might Mr. Trumbull said the case was not with out precedent, and referred to the case of Mr Lanman, of Connecticut, where the creden-tials were referred, and also to the case of Mr. Griswold, of Ohio, where the credentials were also referred.

Mr. Sumner said the case was unprecedented; the Senate is now examining the loyalty of certain members. Mr. Bayard said that there were men in the Senate in 1812, who were opposed to a war with Great Britain, and with the action of the Government. Mr. Bright said that he supposed that he was referred to by the Senator from Massa-

chusetts (Sumner); at any rate he was in the category. He (Bright) was glad the Senate was examining, and so far as he was concerned he was only sorry that they were so slow. He was anxious for a result. Mr. Lane, of Indiana, thought that suffi-cient for the day was the evil thereof. When

the other cases come up, the Senate will be ready to vote. There could be no difference of opinion in regard to the present war by The credentials of Mr. Stark and the papers handed in by Mr. Fessenden were then laid upon the table for the present. Mr. Wilson presented a petition from citi-zens of Pennsylvania that John C. Fremont

be appointed Lieutenant-General.

Mr. Wilson also presented a petition in reference to General McKinstry, representing that he was confined in prison closely, in violation of the rules of war

Highly Important from South Carolina-Our Troops on the Mainland-Rebels De fented to a charp Fight.

New York, January 5 — The steamer Vanderbilt, from Port Royal on the 3d, has arrived. She brings 3 697 bales of cotton. General Stevens' brigade advanced on the mainland on the lat, and gained possession of the rebel batteries after a short resistance.

The troops were assisted by the gunboats in shelling the rebels. General Stevens fol-

lewed up to within six miles of Charleston.

NUMBER 109

Mag of truce from the rebals requested per-mi sion to bury their dead, and an hour was granted for the purpose, when they fell back on their fortifications, which are said to be very extensive, and defended by from eleven to twelve thousand men under Geveral Pope. Their loss is unknown. Our force was 4,500, and had eight wounded, including Major Watson, of the Eighth Michigan, mortally. General Stevens now holds possession of the mainland, and awaits reinforcements from the North to proceed.

Speech of Mr. Conkits, of New York, on the Ball's Siuff Disaster.

We published in yesterday's Passs the opening remarks of Mr. Conklin, of New York, in the House of Representatives, on the resolution making inquiry as to the disaster at Ball's Bluff. The following are the concluding proceedings in the Honse in relation to the matter. Mr. Conklin, in the

course of his remarks, said: The Government is spending \$2,000,000 a day, with over 600,000 men in the field. Whenever we have made an advance we have been outnumbered and ignominiously defeated, and yet the House and the country are denied the right of knowing who are responsible. If we can not have indemnity for the past, in the name of humanity let us have security for the future! Let us know who is responsible for the disaster at Ball's Bluff. He said after the publication of Ad-jutant-General Thomas' report relative to General Fremont, certainly no publication of any thing connected with the army should

he suppressed.

Mr. Conklin was very pointed and severe in his comments. He offered a preamble reciting the resolution heretofore adopted, and the response concluding with resolution that the answer to it is neither responsive nor satisfactory to the House, and hat the Secretary of War be directed to re-

that the Secretary of War be directed to re-turn a further answers

Mr. Richardson said he was opposed to the whole resolution; it was a sucjeat with which they had nothing to do, and the sooner they stopped the proceedings the better for Mr. Crittenden thought the House had no power, under the Constitution, to inquire into matters purely military; the army is under the command of the President, who is responsible for its operations. To interfere with this, therefore, would be an attempt to extend our civil jurisdiction. Even if we had the right to make such an inquiry, did not public policy forbid it? Could war be

successfully conducted on such a principle? If faults have been committed, they are to be examined into and punished by the military tribunals. Such an inquiry now would lead to future similar embarrasaments. He ba-lieved that the whole country has confidence in General McClellan. We had better weaken our army than weaken confidence in the General-in-Chief. An army of hares led by a lion is more to be dreaded than an army of lions led by a hare.

and purpose of his resolution, replying to Mr. Crittenden.

Mr. Vallandigham said he would at all Mr. Vallandigham said he would at all times maintain the subordination of the military to the civil authority. The British Parliament has exercised the right of loquiry into the conduct of the Crimean War, but here the Secretary of War had only exercised a discretion allowed to him by the House, and it was now too late to complain

Mr. Lovejoy entered his protest against the Mr. Lovejoy entered his protest against the principle enucciated by the gentleman from Kentucky, having always believed the military should be subordinate to the civil powers. We are waiting in the fruitless hope that the rebellion would put itself down. The idea is, if we don't hurt any body, the rebels will return to their allegiance. rebels will return to their allegiance sked Mr. Wick iffe whether he preferred the perpetuation of slavery rather than the Union.

Mr. Wickliffe replied, he was for preserv-

garding its obligations imposed on every He would preserve the institution of slavery under the Constitution, as declared by the House, and voted for by Lovejoy, and as declared in the President's two mess-

ing the Union under the Constitution, re-

sges. Mr. Lovejoy asked if a ship must be saved by throwing overboard a portion of the crew, which would be prefer? Mr. Wickliffe responded, and said he would throw the Abolitionists overboard. Mr. Mallory said he understood Mr. Lovelov to say that slavery weighed so heavily on our army as to render it impossible to achieve a victory until slavery is removed out of the way. Presuming he knew the feeling in Kentucky, if we considered slavery standing in the way of the Constitu-tion, we would wipe it out. [Applause.]

Mr. Dunn said if it had been pro the commencement of the war that the object was to overthrow slavery, instead of six hundred thousand there would be only a small band of John Browns at the heels of the gentlemen. He also said he believed by this war slavery had received its death-

Mr. Stevens, in the course of some remarks said it appears that the Border States would rather see the Constitution and Union perish than see slavery periah.

After further discussion, Conklin's resolution was adopted by 79 against 64.

Mr. Stevens reported a joint resolution ex-

plaining the recent act imposing duties on ea, coffee and sugar. Passed. Very Interesting from Southern Hentucky:

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Carro, January 6. Chas. Hammond, of Williamsport, Penn. with two others, deserters from Columbus, arrived here this morning. Hammond, who left Columbus on Sunday, reports that Pil-low resigned on Friday last. He takes no other command. Major Stewart is promo-ted to a Brigadier Generalship. Fifteen thousand troops left Columbus last week for Bowling Green. The force now at Columbus is between twenty-five and thirty thou-

The sixty-day soldiers are all gone. The Confederates are impressing men fast of all classes—none excepted.

There are one hundred and fifty rifled cannon mounted at Columbus. Also, a chain is stretched across the river, supported by barges, with an interval where two torpeloes are planted.

No gold or silver is to be had at the State Bank of South Carolina. Tennessee money and Confederate scrip is the only money

used. Bills are cut up to make the requisite whicky is worth \$2 50 per quart Eight negroes were collected at Mayfield, to be sent to Columbus to work on the intrenchments. They got wind of it, when last night they seized cavalry horses and rode into Fort Holt.

The Paris correspondent of the New York World says:

I have heard it stated that Mrs. Slidell has aid, since her arrival here, that among the propositions which the rebel commissioners were authorized to make to the governments of France and England, as an inducement for the recognition of the South, was a plan for the gradual abelition of Slavery. Such a proposition world, without doubt, greatly the charge of its recognition. propositions which the rebel commiss add to the chance of its recognition.

"Pray, Miss C.," said a gentieman the other evening, "why are ladies so fond of officers?" 'How stupid," she replied; "is it not natural that a lady should like a good offer, sir?"

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